THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 21 APRIL, 1834. [NO. 2329.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 25TH APRIL, 1834.
WILL BE PERFORMED
The celebrated Terrestrio-infernal Operatic Extravaganza, Yclept
GIOVANNI IN LONDON,

In which will be introduced many new scenes, dresses, decorations and performances. Among other novelties will be presented a view of the Lower Regions by torch light, the River Styx by twi-light, a grand Masquerade by candle light, Charing Cross by blue light, and the King's Bench Prison in its true light.

AFTER WHICH,
By particular desire,
THE LAUGHABLE FARCE OF
THE IRISH TUTOR.

In consequence of the crowded House with which the performance of *Giovanni in London* was attended on its last representation in 1827, it is requested that early application may be made for places.

Boxes.....	6	Upper Boxes.....	3
Pit.....	4	Gallery.....	2

MEMBERS and Subscribers are requested at their earliest convenience to return to the Library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, all the Books belonging to the Library which they may have received from the beginning of the year 1831, to December 1833.

By order of the Committee of Management,
W. E. FRERE, *Secretary.*
Bombay, Society's Rooms, 21st April, 1834.

FOR SALE At Messrs. LECKIE AND CO'S Godowns,
Claret from Cunliffe and Co. in cases of
1 doz. and 1½ doz..at Rs....13 per dozen.
Ditto. from Hemery Brothers in cases of
3 doz..at Rs.....15 per dozen.
Sherry, Amontillado, in cases of
3 doz..at Rs.....15 per dozen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BYE PAMEY, the Wife of one CASSEEDSS CAWNDASS, having contracted to Purchase from MEYAH GOLAM MOHADEEN BIN MAHOMED EBRAHIM CHORGAY, DADAH BIN HAJEE, MAHOMED KOORKOOLAY AND MAHOMED ABDULLA BIN MAHOMED EBRAHIM, Kulvaker, a Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, situated at Bunion Row, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under No. 4; if any person or persons have any claim by way of Mortgage or Inheritable right, he, she, or they, are hereby required to make known the same to Mr. JOHN P. LARKINS, Attorney at Law, at his office, in Rampart Row, or to the Purchaser thereof, within fourteen days, from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, are hereby precluded therefrom.—Dated this 21st day of April, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર • કીર્આંથી • આપીએચેજે
બાજા • પામી • તે • ફકારદારા • ફાંનદારાની •
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તથા • મહમદ • અબદુલા • બીન • મહમદ • જમરા
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લાસોછે • તે • ઉપર • શારફારી • નંબર ૪ ઠીછે — એ
ઉપર • ફરએક • લોક • અથવા • લોકોનો • ગીરવી
અથવા • વારશાનીં • રીતનો • દાવો • પોચતો • હો
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બંન • પાશફોલ • લારફીનશ • ધારાનાં • વફીલની
આફીશમો • અથવા • ખરીદદારને • બાફેર • ફરે —
મુદતપફી • ફોજનો • દાવો • ફબુલ • ફરશે • નફી —
તા • ૨૧ મી • એપરેલ ૧૮૩૪ ❀

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

FOR SALE,
THE XIIIth. number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—PRICE Rs. 3.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 20, each No.....	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
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Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
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Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms
Courier Office, 21st April, 1834.

FOR SALE—A few copies of the East India Company's Charter, printed on Royal paper. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE,
THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees two.

PASSAGE TO BORDEAUX,
THE fine fast sailing French Ship "L'Amiteé," burthen 500 tons, has a few cabins disengaged, and will sail positively on Sunday next, the 27th inst.—Apply to Capt. HERVIEU, on board, or at the office of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN CO.
Church Lane, 21st April, 1834.

FREIGHT TO CHINA,
THE ISABELLA, 600 tons, D. BROWN, Commander. Expected daily from Cananore, and will have immediate despatch.—Apply to DIROM, CARTER AND CO.
Bombay, 21st April, 1834.

FOR LONDON, CALLING AT THE CAPE,
THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, will sail 1st. May, carries a Surgeon has 2 Cabins vacant. For plans of cabins and passage, apply to Captain BUCKHAM at the office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.
Asst. Surgeon Bourchier, from Kulladghee.
Ensign Diggle, 13th Rt. N. I from Dapoolie.
Capt. T. Morris, Staff, from Poonah.
Capt. J. Morris, 24th N. I. from Broach.
Ensign H. Headley, 21st Regt., from Deesa.
DEPARTURES.
Lieut. Col G. B. Brooks, Staff, to Sholapoor.
Lieut. Littlewood, 9th Regt. to Baroda.
Lieut. Valliant, H. M. 40th Regt. to Mahabuleshwar.
Ensign G. H. Robertson, 25th Regt. to Bhewndy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.
At Bhooj, on the 12th. of April 1834, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Hughes, C. B. of a daughter.
At Sholapoor, on Sunday, the 13th. inst., the Lady of W. C. Andrews, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.
At Aurungbad, on the 18th. inst., the Lady of Captain George Twemlow, Bengal Artillery, of a daughter.
On the 21st inst., in Rampart Row, the Lady of W. Larkins, Esq of a son.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.
April 20th American Barque Active, Joseph H. Millet, Master, from Mocha 19th March, 1834.
Do. 20th The Hon'ble Company's Brig Henry Meriton, Captain D. Ross, from Calcutta 17th January, Point de Galle 13th February and Socotra 4th April, 1834.
Passengers.—Miss Ross, and Captain R. Juness.
DEPARTURES.
April 19th. Ship Lowjee Family, T. H. Johnstone, Master, to China.
Passengers.— J. Bowman, Esq. J. J. Dos. Santos Mr Encarnacoa, and 8 Parsees.
Do. 20th. Brig Jean, Mahomed Ally, Naiquedah, to, Abooser, and Persian Gulph.
Passengers —5 Moguls.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.
H. C. BRIG, Henry Meriton.
DITTO, STEAMER, Hugh Lindsay.
DITTO, FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora
FREE TRADERS,—William Rodgers, and Euphrates and Pascoa, Hind, Swallow and Earl of Clare.
COUNTRY VESSEL—Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Cale- donia, Francis Warden, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Fort William, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Allalivie, and Futtay Salam.
FRENCH.—Mexicain and La Amitie.
BRAZILIAN.—Amizace.
PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, Santa Anna, San Francisco de Paula, Setta de Marco, Cæsar, Cossadore, Esperanca, and Aurelia.
H. H. THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth.
ARAB.—Fattel Kurrim, Farel Kurim, aud Ahmoody, Futtay Nesser.
American Barque, Active.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 22 APRIL, 1834.

Now that we have had time to look through the files of papers by the steamer, we must confess we are not a little disappointed with the news they afford. Every thing in them relating to the affairs of India, and the changes about to be introduced in the Government of the country, has already appeared in our columns.—For the next information on these subjects, we must look, therefore, to the Neelgherries, where the despatches brought by Lieut. Lake were forwarded without loss of time.—It is probable, however, that the haste displayed by the Court in sending this officer out here, was with a view, principally, to relieve Government from the dilemma in which they would have found themselves at the expiration of the Charter, without the necessary commissions from home for entering upon the new order of things. If so, the contents of the despatches will probably afford but little more information than we have already given regarding the late appointments.

With respect to the politics of Europe, the most important part of the news by the *Hugh Lindsay* has also been laid before our readers already in the debates we have given in the English and French legislatures. We have little to add to it. The question of a War with Russia for the protection of Turkey seems to have been the only one that was attracting much attention; and upon this subject we have made such copious extracts from the English papers that we shall say nothing further at present. It only remains for us to notice the proceedings in Parliament since the commencement of the session. These, with the exception of the debate in the House of Lords upon the address, and Lord Althorp's financial statement to the Commons, have been "flat, stale and unprofitable" in the extreme. Three or four days were occupied in the lower house in the investigation of the charge, against Mr. Shiel, of having recommended the Irish coercion Bill while he voted against it. After occasioning to such a waste of time it ended however in nothing. A petition against an Irish Judge, the debate on which occupied a couple of days, terminated in the same manner. Two days more were taken up with a discussion on the address which we have given below;—and this comprises all that was done by the Commons. The Lords, however, appear to have been still less occupied; as the Duke of Wellington's attack upon the foreign policy of ministers, and Lord Grey's reply, is all that their Lordships have attended to besides mere matters of form. Never, in short, did Parliament enter upon the business of a Session with less spirit, apparently, than at present.

This, contrary as it is to the anticipations that were formed on the subject is, however, easily accounted for. Ministers, as the Duke of Wellington has declared are omnipotent in the House of Commons: opposition to them appears utterly hopeless; and though a vast number of debatable topics are ready for discussion, the parties interested conceive the present moment as unfitted to bring them forward. The whigs in fact bear down all opposition; and have fixed themselves too firmly in power, to give the slightest prospect of success at present in any measure to which they may be opposed.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 4

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

Mr. LEFEVRE rose to move the Address. He believed that the sentiments of his Majesty's Speech would give universal satisfaction to the House, and to the country; especially as it would prove to the country that his Majesty's Government were not the mere organs of reckless persons having nothing in view but the destruction of property, but that, with the assistance of this Parliament, they would, in the correction of all abuses, preserve the greatest possible respect for private property, and the maintenance of the existing institutions. There could not be a better test of proof of this determination than the measure to which his Majesty alluded in his Speech—namely, the obolition of slavery in the British Colonies.—(Hear.) Notwithstanding all the arguments to prove the doubtful legality and various origin of slave property, this House, in the achievement of that glorious object, regarded the rights of private property, and made a sacrifice almost unparalleled in history.—(Hear, hear.) While this measure had given satisfaction to the country, and had had the happiest effects upon the slaves themselves, he was not without hope that it would be the means of producing the entire abolition of slavery in all parts of the world—(Hear, hear.)—And since the people of England had made so great a sacrifice without a murmur, would not the people of the United States, who appreciated, like ourselves, the value of free institutions, follow the example, and no longer suffer the continuance of negro slavery within their country?—(Hear, and cheers.) His Majesty had directed the attention of the House to the benefits to be derived from the inquiries of the Ecclesiastical, Municipal, and Poor Law Commissions. He trusted that, at no very distant period, the municipal inquiry would receive the attention of that House and that those principals would be applied to corporations which had been applied to the reformed House of Commons, and given the people confidence in it.—(Hear.) With respect the Ecclesiastical Commission, he thought the information elicited would remove the exaggerated opinions that prevailed respecting the revenues of the Church; and Parliament being put in possession of that information would be better able to define what measures are best to be adopted for the interests of true religion and the safety of the Established Church.—(Hear, hear.) In reference to the commission on the poor laws, it would be found that the evils complained of arose, not so much from the present system as from the management under which it was conducted. The agricultural labourer, ought to be in a better condition now than formerly, but under the present system of administering the poor laws he had lost that spirit of independence which once distinguished him.—(Hear.) He now demanded that as a right which was intended as a matter of favour.—(Hear, hear.) In addition to this, the spirit of idle dependence was prolonged and extended, for he brought up his children without shame or remorse to claim parish relief.—(Hear, hear.) Deprived as the agricultural labourer was of education, which after all was sparingly imported—(Hear)—and seeing the superior comforts of those around him, he had been led into those acts of insubordination which digraced the winter of 1830, and driven to commit those of incendiarism, which left such a deep stain in history. He (Mr. Lefevre) trusted that this Parliament would, in its wisdom, find an effectual remedy for this distressing state of things. At to the course of foreign policy which this Government was pursuing, the information respectin the Turkish empire was very gratifying, and he hoped it might be hailed as the dawn of a better state of things. But that branch of our foreign policy which gave the greatest satisfaction was the intercourse now subsisting between this country and the kingdom of France.—(Loud cries of Hear.) He trusted that the spirit of rivalry, and those absurd prejudices which once existed, were now utterly exploded, and that this Parliament would do all in its power to make the alliance of the two countries still closer, because there was no other security for the effectual promotion of free institutions in all parts of the world, nor any better means of checking, as much as possible, the encroachments of despotic power. The state of the revenue must also give the greatest satisfaction, and he could wish that there was not an exception to be made on the present occasion respecting the state of the country; but, from the evidence long before laid upon that table, and their own experience, they were compelled to admit that the agricultural interest, which were the most important in the kingdom, were labouring under the greatest depression.—(Hear.) It was impossible for the corn-grower at present to make any profitable use of his capital; and were it not for the present existing high prices of stock, many occupiers of land and owners would be insolvent.—(Hear, hear.) Let him not be supposed to be an advocate of high prices; he wished to show merely that the agriculturists were not only made to bear the burdens of the State, but had a much larger share thrown upon them than any other class.—(Hear, hear.) The Hon. Member read a statement to prove the effect of local taxation upon a spot of ground comprising 3,500 acres, in a population of 1,277,000, in which the poor-rates and other taxes made the whole more than £1 per head; but there was another burden to which he hoped their attention would be shortly drawn, viz., the tithes.—(Cries of Hear.) He understood it was the intention of Government to introduce a plan of computation, or some other mode of reduction. He was not disposed to sanction, for one moment, that proposition, which he regretted to say had found support among a large body of agriculturists in the west of England, that one-thirtieth of the produce of the land should be given to the tithe-owners instead of one-tenth. He knew that tithe-holders deprecated any attempt to interfere with their claims, but he trusted they would see the necessity of coming forward liberally to assist in the extinction of this burden. He trusted that something of this kind would be done not only to relieve the tithe-payers, but also to spare the receivers the moral degradation to which they had been subjected. This alteration would also relieve the agricultural labourers, whose case he did not consider hopeless, because his present depression proceeded only from unnatural causes.—(Hear, hear.) There was only one other topic to which it was his duty to allude, viz., the state of Ireland, and the determination of Government to apply legislative rigour to that country. He hoped this determination would receive the cordial support and vote of that House.—(Hear, and chears.) It was not for want of sympathy for the sufferings of that unfortunate country he advocated such a measure, but with the deepest conviction that it would be for the good of Ireland, and an act of kindness towards it. Even if it were not so, were there no other persons whose consent should be obtained to a question that was warmly agitated there? Were the representatives of England and Scotland to have no voice in the matter? Must they submit to the dictatorial language there openly uttered?—(Hear, hear.) He called upon the Irish Members who advocated the measure to which he alluded, as they valued the peace and prosperity of their country to lose not a moment in bringing that question to an immediate issue.—(Hear, hear.) But let them not suppose that, by a system of reckless conduct, by which it was attempted to excite the passions of the people, that they would succeed in intimidating the Government.—(Hear, hear.) Since that period the Irish Church Bill had passed, the vestry cess had been abolished, and the Grand Jury system had been remodelled; and whatever measure might be calculated to promote reform in Ireland would no doubt have the best consideration of the House. He could not help hoping that that Union which had been so ardently desired by even the Catholics themselves,—(hear, hear,)—and which had secured for them the blessings of emancipation, and a reformed Parliament, would be preserved inviolate, and by the two countries being continued through the same Union to be identified, there would be secured for the people of Ireland a full security and enjoyment of their civil and religious rights,—(Cheers.) The Hon. Member then begged to move that a humble Address be presented to his Majesty, which he read, being in substance a recapitulation of the Speech.

Mr. MORRISON rose to second the resolution. He would not touch on the topics that had been treated so fully and so ably by his Hon. Friend. The House could not but rejoice at the statement in his Majesty's Speech, that the measure for the abolition of slavery had been carried so effectually into operation. It was gratifying, also, that notwithstanding the troubled state of politics abroad, his Majesty had been able to preserve to this country the inestimable blessings of peace. That gratification must be greatly increased, from the recollection, that it had arisen in a great measure from the good understanding that existed between this country and France.—(Cheers.) He trusted that this would have a good effect on the commercial affairs of the country. With respect to the inquiries adverted to in the Speech from the Throne, and, more especially, with regard to the municipal corporations, it was a strong proof that his Majesty's Government were determined to suffer no abuses; and from it the House might hope, that following those inquiries would be an investigation into the state of the law of the country, which would produce a result in perfect harmony with the Reform Bill.—(Hear, and cheers.) His Hon. Friend, who was the representative of a county purely agricultural, and he could speak with a knowledge of the state of agriculture which it was not possible for him (Mr. M.) to possess. He was sufficiently, however, acquainted with it to know that it had long been in a state of suffering; at the same time the adjustments of the rents to the price of the produce was much more equal than was generally imagined; at the same time he could not hope to see this question set at rest without some other points especially as one of great interest had been brought to a settlement. He believed the opinion of all commercial men to be in strict conformity with what his Majesty had stated respecting trade. The commerce of last year was much more prosperous than it had appeared before. This was evident from the reports that had been made on making inquiries; but if any doubt existed upon that it would be removed by the statement of a few facts that he would take the liberty of relating. With respect to cotton, it appeared

that in 1832, the pounds entered for home consumption was 262,000,000 and a fraction; in 1833, 286,000,000 and a fraction. This consumption of cotton during the last year was the largest that had ever taken place. The export of manufactured cottons in 1832 was £17,000,000 and a fraction, whereas in 1833 it was £19,000,000 and a fraction. It will appear that from 1814 to 1834 the average consumption was £120,000,000. The next subject to which he would refer was the woollen manufacture, and this was one not only of importance to the manufacturer but to the agriculturist, and from the large imports of wool from the colonies, they had become to us of the greatest importance. Entered for home consumption for 1832, the quantity was 27,000,000 and a fraction; in 1833, 39,000,000.—The change in prices was still more remarkable—it would appear that English wools had advanced from 1s, 2d. to 2s. per pound; that the Australian wools had advanced 33 per cent. and foreign wools as much as 40 per cent. The imports from Australia in 1832, were 10,832,000 bags, and 1833, 14,000,000 bags and a fraction. On the whole he could not help thinking that this colony would become more and more valuable. Here also he would pause for a moment to do justice to a former Government, as well as to his Majesty's present Government, for having originated a change which had taken place in the part of foreign [illegible] which had [illegible] it had been carried [illegible] policy which, whether it [illegible] eminently useful.—(Cheers.) [illegible] Ministers for having supported the plan when out of office, and having done their utmost to support it since they had come into it. It had been said that the import of foreign wool would be injurious, but we would appeal to any practical man whether if that importation had not been allowed, the state of British manufacture could be in its present state, or that any English farmer could, at this day, have obtained two shillings a-pound for his wool. Upon the imports of silk goods there was an increase of 8 per cent, upon prices an advance of 35 per cent. between 1832 and 1833. The export of silk manufacture last year was much greater. 1832 it was in value £529,000, in 1833, £749,000, showing an increase of 40 per cent. From 1814 to 1833 there had been an increase of consumption of 131 per cent. 8 years of that time being a period of free trade. Upon the manufacture of Yarn a very considerable increase had also taken place. Of Flax there was entered for home consumption in 1832, 995,000 cwts. in 1833, 1,157,000 cwts. The largest quantity ever imported into this country. Upon the imports there was an increase of 22 per cent. It would seem, then, that every branch of commerce was advancing at nearly the same rate. In Dundee, the increased consumption in hemp and flax was perfectly astonishing; so likewise was the export of manufactured goods. With respect to the iron trade, it had likewise very greatly improved. There was every hope that the improvement in this branch would also progress, and that large orders might be expected from France. It seemed scarcely possible that a people so enlightened as the French, should continue to obtain their iron from America, at infinitely higher prices than it could be obtained by them from this country. The Hon Member said, that though he touched shortly on the leading subjects of the Address, yet he was sorry to have so long trespassed on the House—(Hear),—that he still felt it his duty to allude to another subject contained in the Speech, and that was the state of Scotland; and he was happy to be able to say that the condition of the country was far better than it had been for a long period, and the march of improvement was equal with any part of the British dominions.—(Cheers.)—The linen trade was in a far more prosperous condition than it had been for 20 years previous.—(Hear. hear)—There was also a great improvement in other branches of trade in that country, the number of persons in employment was greater, as well as the capital of the country was larger than at any former period—(Hear, hear.)—There was ample testimony of the nature of machinery in that country, for the poor man who had brought up his family to the hand-loom, now found other employment for them. Wages were likewise higher, and that arose upon the principle that whatever benefited the master was sure to extend the benefit to the servant.—(Cheers.)—The improvement of machinery was a sure pledge for the promotion of trade; and, as a testimony of it, he would trouble the House with reading an extract from a letter which he had received from Glasgow; and it stated that from the improvements in machinery, that such was the profits on the manufactures, that wages had increased 10 or 12 per cent., because the improvement in machinery afforded a remunerating profit to the manufacturer, in which the servant participated, who, instead of bringing up an infant family to the hand-loom, the manufacture of which could not afford a profit to either master or servant, that family was now brought up to an occupation which was sure to secure the comforts of existence.—(Cheers.)—Independently of that, the improvement in machinery supplied a large exportation of fancy goods to the American and Persian markets. He would now ask permission of the House for a few minutes to allude to the state of Ireland—(Hear, hear.)—the state of whose manufactures was visibly improved. The linen trade, the staple manufacture to which the country was so indebted, was prosperous. There was also another branch of that manufacture which flourished, and that was attributable to that improvement of machinery, and that was the mill-spun yarn. A very short period ago there was not a single mill in existence, and now he was happy to say that there were nine or ten in the neighbourhood of Belfast.—(Hear, hear, and Cheers.)—In fact, there was the best prospects for Ireland, as far as regarded her manufactures. All she required was her own industry, and the infusion of British capital.

Labour was cheaper in Ireland than perhaps it was in any part of the world, except parts of Scotland. He admitted that there were evils in the Government of Ireland, and without entering into the details, he trusted the Parliament would endeavour to remedy them. The disadvantages had been on the part of England—Ireland had enjoyed the advantage. If the manufacturers has been transferred, so had the hands as was proved by the many Irishmen employed in Manchester and Glasgow. He was sure the country would learn with pleasure from the Speech that there would be a reduction of taxation; he was sure they would be satisfied if there were a reduction of all useless expenditure. He had opposed the Ministers when he thought them wrong, but he willingly expressed his gratitude to them for the great measure of Reform.

The Address having been read,

Colonel Evans rose. He said the Speech rivalled any of its predecessors in being undefined. He was sorry to see the allusion to the agricultural distress, for, till now, he was not aware that that class was under any peculiar distress. He regretted that there were not more distinct promises on the subject of economy and reduction of taxation, especially of the House and Window Taxes. He should bring forward a motion on the subject, unless the Government gave some distinct intimation respecting it, especially as regarded windows. Westminster paid more window tax than all Scotland put together. Both taxes were most unfairly, most partially imposed, and nothing would satisfy the country but their reduction. As to the distress of agriculture, the introduction of the labour-rate was a proof that the agricultural interest was not overborne with taxation. There was another argument against the taxes on windows, one-third was collected in the Metropolis—that was manifestly unjust. Their repeal had been called for by those now in office on the ground of their being War Taxes, and of their partiality—they had indeed held, ten years ago, that they ought to be the first taxes repealed.—Why were those opinions abandoned? and why were taxes retained by the Reformed Ministers that restricted suffrage to the extent of perhaps 100,000 voters. If he were a factious opponent of the Ministers, he should desire them to continue the course they were now pursuing. He regretted the angry expressions introduced into the Speech regarding Ireland; they ought to be subject to an amendment.

Mr. Hume rose to deliver his sentiments, and was left addressing the House.

Mr. Hume, on rising, declared, that he regretted that the House did not, as in France, allow a sufficient time for the consideration of the Speech from the Throne, It was most ridiculous to expect a deliberative body, without a five minutes' delay being given them, to resolve upon a reply which the very shortness of the time given would not allow to be well considered. The people looked for abuses to be removed, and would be grievously disappointed if they were not removed; and yet, how were they to be remedied, if their representatives were obliged to act blindfold? He lamented that nothing was said on national education. He (Mr. Hume) had opposed at the tag end of last session (and he would still oppose any juggle of the kind) a paltry grant of £20,000 for the purposes of general education, which the Noble Lord Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a thin House of not more than fifty members, proposed, in order to throw some varnish of consistency over his character. Despotic Prussia might well give a lesson on the subject of education to the free and represented people of England, through her funds were far more ample, and her resources almost boundless. But it was needless to look to the nation for further supplies, even for so beneficial and important a purpose, while our liberal ancestors had bequeathed ample revenues for the accomplishment of this great object. No less than £2,000,000 sterling were annually available for the promotion of knowledge, and he trusted that a proper application of these funds would soon spread the light of science over the land, and burst the chains of ignorance, the worst, because the most degraded kind of slavery. There was in the speech a good deal about the independence of Turkey, and something about Portugal, but of poor tax ridden England not one word. He (Mr. Hume) loved peace as much as any man, perhaps more than many men; but he could not see what use was to be derived from maintaining a prodigious military establishment for doing nothing. Peace should be not merely talked of, but felt in the lightening of the public burdens. It was asserted that the state of the revenue was highly favourable; the occasion, then, would be favourable for relieving the people of some portion of their load, and he considered the Noble Chancellor of the Exchequer pledged to take off those taxes which pressed most heavily on the industry of the country. Glad was he (Mr. Hume) to hear that in proportion as every branch of trade had thrown off the shackles of restriction, in that proportion that particular branch of trade had flourished. But if there were one or more particularly subject to depression than another, it would be found that that branch was the child of monopoly.—(Hear.) Notwithstanding the protection given them, the corn-growers were the most distressed class of the community, while the manufacturing interests, notwithstanding the difficulties thrown in their way, rose superior to those difficulties and that monopoly. It had been complained that a tax of £1,280,000 sterling was laid exclusively on the land. Now, he (Mr. Hume) would gladly take off whatever was unfairly borne by the agricultural portion of the population, and they in return should join heart and hand with him in placing the agriculture of the country on the same footing with other interests. He should wish to meet the question on public, general, and well understood principles. He might appeal to an example drawn from Ireland. Some time ago, he was one of 23 members who voted for the removal of the restrictions on the Irish linen manufactures, and three years afterwards, an application was made by those very manufacturers who had opposed the measure for the removal of these restrictions.—(Hear.) He would pass to the working of the Reform Bill. He felt that the people were bound, or at least warranted, to call upon Ministers to complete the good working of that measure, to which they owed their elevation to, or at any rate their continuance in office. In comparing the speech delivered by his Majesty that day with the speech which the present Government advised the same gracious Monarch to deliver at the opening of the last Session of Parliament, he could not but feel that the discrepancy which appeared, fully warranted him in imputing to that Administration the grossest inconsistency. He alluded to the Tithe system. To that important question the attention of the Parliament had been directed by Ministers, and what was the course which, after that recommendation, they thought proper to pursue? They, forsooth, introduced a Tithe Bill, but it was scarcely more than introduced when it was abandoned, and in the Speech at the close of the Session the Government thought evidently that the only prudent thing they could do was to avoid all mention of that abortion of a reform, their measure respecting the state of the Church. Every rational man in the community laughed at the idea of humbugging the country with such a thing. Now really it did appear to him inconceivable how any persons filling the responsible situations of Ministers of the Crown could have the effrontery to come before Parliament with such a Speech as they had advised his Majesty to deliver that day.—He confessed he could not advert to those subjects without strong feelings of regret and indignation. Who could without admitting the influence of such feelings refer to their proposition for legalizing pluralities? Ministers at all the commencement of last session said that they would submit to Parliament a measure for putting an end to acknowledged abuses, yet the whole session passed away without a word being said upon the subject. He wished he could impress upon the minds of Noble Lords and Right Hon. Gentlemen something like an idea of the manner in which any mention of church reform was received at a public meeting. Could he but succeed in doing that, they would soon feel that the time had arrived when it would be necessary for them to "set their house in order." The only thing they had done worth speaking of was to relieve the Irish Roman Catholics from the payment of church-rates; and certainly when that measure was proposed there was not a man in England who did not expect and who was not perfectly warranted in expecting, that similar relief would be given to the people of England. The abhorrence of tithes was however not confined to a few—it spread itself far and wide; there was not a man from one end of the empire to the other who did not feel tithe as a most grievous, impost, galling in the mode of its collection, objectionable as to the nature of its application, and most of all to be condemned as an impediment to agricultural improvement and a tax upon industry.—(Hear hear.) It was an ancient barbarism of which their country ought to be ashamed. Did any Hon. Member flatter himself that the King's Speech meant anything approaching to relief? Yes forsooth they were to legislate on it "in due season." It was upon grounds such as he had stated that he could not give his assent to any address being a mere echo of the speech, and therefore he sat down and should move an amendment, pledging the House to those principles which Ministers themselves professed 12 months ago; and yet it was almost too much to expect consistency from those who to the number of 275 gave a vote which 280 were found a day or two afterwards to rescind. Had there ever been any thing of that sort even in the days of the Castlereagh administration? Ministers could manage to be silent on some important topics—they could be vague and indefinite on others; but when they came to a subject that suited their taste they could be abundantly specific and precise. The only subject they did handle in detail was the state of Ireland, and there they indulged in denunciations which, to say the least of them, were uncalled for; indeed, they were little else than denunciations directed against an individual. It well became the Government of a great country to put into the mouth of the Monarch, in addressing the legislature, a notice of matters that ought rather to have excited contempt than any other feeling; but how great were little things to little men! to their distorted vision Daniel O'Connell appeared the ruler of Ireland, and all that related to him they viewed through a medium in which every thing appeared out of its natural proportions. What had been the language uniformly held by the Noble Lords and Right Hon. Gentlemen opposite when they sat at his side of the House?—without an exception they said in order to quiet the discontent of the people remove the causes of that discontent; and now that they occupied the Treasury Bench, their plan was not to remove the causes of the discontent, but to exterminate the discontented parties at the point of the bayonet—(Hear) They wanted the courage to look their difficulties in the face; they had not the common penetration to see that a borough reform in the church was essential to the prosperity of the country; that that reform should be decisive and immediate, appeared to him a proposition which no man in his senses would think of controverting, unless biassed by some sinister interest, and yet what was the language they had that day heard from the throne? It was this—"Many other important subjects will still call for your most attentive consideration. The reports which I will order to be laid before you from the Commissions appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations into the administration and effect of the poor laws, and into ecclesiastical revenues and patronage in England and Wales, cannot fail to afford you much useful information." and then it goes on to say that they would be enabled to judge "in what manner the necessary corrections may in due season be safely and beneficially applied." Here, then they came back upon that selfsame vague and indefinite phrase "in due season." Was it due season to let them arrive at the second session of the reformed Parliament and nothing done. He then moved as an amendment—'That the House would take into its immediate and serious consideration the state of the established church as regarded its temporalities and the maintenance of the clergy: and also with a view to the removal of those complaints which arose out of the mode in which tithes and church-rates were levied, in order to accomplish such changes in them as might give effectual relief not only to members of the established church themselves, but to those conscientious Dissenters who suffered under the present state of the law, thus carrying into effect the recommendations which proceeded from the throne at the commencement of the last session."—(Hear, hear) He called upon the Noble Lord opposite to be consistent. Ministers fully possessed the power to serve the country for they could command a majority in that House for useful purposes such as never before supported any administration, they had in that House a majority prepared to go with them to the root of every abuse; and were they to be told after the triumphant, after the moral victory which they had achieved, that they were to have no lead from the Administration in the work of amelioration—that they were not to redeem the pledges with which they entered that Cabinet? After years of advocacy of the principles of reform on that side of the House, were they to produce nothing better than such a namby-pamby sort of thing as Parliament had that day heard? There was nothing energetic in it, but that which seemed to denounce the agitators as they were called—who were not in fact the agitators, but those who, both in England as well as in Ireland, refused to remove the cause of discontent by those necessary reforms which were to be regarded as the natural consequences of the Reform Bill, by that reduction of public establishments which was loudly demanded, and by relief from taxation, which the depressed condition of the people had long been calling aloud for in vain. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Althorp felt himself called up on to address a few words to the House upon the speech which had just fallen from the Hon. Member (Mr. Hume)—a speech which attacked the Government in the strongest terms.—(Hear.) Before he (Lord Althorp) alluded to the amendment, he begged leave to set that Hon. Member right upon one of his assumptions, that because no specific reduction of taxes had been stated, it was not proposed to effect any reduction. The contrary was the fact; for he (Lord Althorp) was happy to say, that the state of the Revenue was such that a reduction could be made.—(Cheers.) The Hon. Member wished to know the meaning of the words, "due season;" It meant when sufficient information was obtained to enable the House to judge of a measure.—(Hear.)—The Hon. Member wished the Government to be as specific in the Speech as they were last Session, but experience had proved to him (Lord Althorp) the benefit of the contrary; for in that Speech subjects were adverted to which it was found impossible to carry into effect. He thought that the Government had it in their power to carry every thing they chose; but did the Hon. Member recollect that there were on the books of the House not less than 134 notices of motions for this Session? He (Lord Althorp) hoped and trusted that most of those motions would not be pressed, but that the regular business of the Session might be allowed to proceed. Upon the whole, he did not think Ministers required any justification for not being more specific than they had been. With regard to the amendment, he hoped and trusted, after having stated what was intended to be done, that the House would not think it necessary to adopt it.—(Hear, hear.) The effect of adopting an amendment on the address to the Throne, it was well known, implied a want of the confidence of the House in his Majesty's Ministers, and therefore he hoped that the House would not adopt the present one.

Mr. Robinson denied that the commercial situation of the country was in the prosperous state represented in the Speech from the Throne, and instanced the state of the shipping interests (which he lamented had not been thought of sufficient importance to obtain notice in the Royal Speech), as a proof of the depression which existed.

Mr. H. Grattan indignantly commented upon that part of the King's Speech relative to Ireland, and attributed all the evil and misery that prevailed in that wretched country to absenteeism. The Hon. Member concluded by deprecating all coercive measures, and by declaring that the connection between this country and Irel and ought not to be maintained by force and violence, but upon the principles of freedom upon which it was first based and which alone could ensure tranquility and peace to either the one or the other.

The gallery was then cleared for a division on Mr. Hume's amendment; the numbers were:—

Ayes	39
Noes	191
Majority against the Amendment	152

On our re-admission into the gallery, Mr. Hume was presenting to the notice of the House a motion which he did not intend to press to a division, but he wished to have recorded upon the minutes of the House. The decision which had just been given upon his amendment, was a pretty good proof that he had not been mistaken in saying, that after all the promises heretofore made of reduction in taxation, there was no assurance that any such reduction was intended. The motion was, that after the words in the Address "this House expresses its gratitude for the desire expressed by his Most Gracious Majesty to secure to the people the unterrupted enjoyment of the blessings of peace," —these words should be introduced—"That this House pledges itself to cause such reductions to be made in all the civil, military, and naval establishments of the country as will bring home to all his Majesty's subjects the practical advantages and blessings of that continued peace which this House rejoices to learn is likely to be disturbed."

The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. O'Connell said the Speech was about as helpless a piece of drivelling as ever fell from human lips, —(Hear and laughter,) There was little in it except just at the last part, where something of an acrimonious spirit was displayed. It was in every sense little worthy of the first magistrate of the first empire of the world. He found it impossible to imagine upon what principles it was formed, until he heard the Noble Lord, who told them that great inconvenience was felt last Session in consequence of too much having been said, therefore the good old practice of, saying as little as possible had been reverted to. There was not an ancient gentlewoman of the land who could have been more discreet and more consistent. It began with some self-gratulation, and ended in downright Billingsgate.—(Hear.) The first part consisted of a good deal of notecing, and ended in something like a rigmarole of abuse. This was not the way to treat the reformed Parliament—this was not the way the people, the most powerful people in the world, should be treated, or any portion of them Let them bring forth their Coercion Bills if they chose, but let them not make the throne a fountain of unjust scorn, to be poured upon an oppressed nation. The Speech began by calling the whole of the measures of last Session constitutional. Why the Coercion Bill had been denounced as unconstitutional by many Members of that House, and had been allowed to be unconstitutional by many that he saw opposite; yet that was a measure of last Session Many Members justified themselves to their constituents for their votes on that Bill, for their confidence in Ministers, and their hope that they would afterwards bring in remedial measures, which would take the sting from that other bill. For that purpose the Irish Church Bill had been much relied upon, but what, he would ask, was it? It had reduced the burdens on the Irish people by £70,000 in church rates, but that was all it had done any further good to the people of Ireland? had it in the slightest degree benefited the Irish Catholic? What, he would ask, did it benefit them, the knocking down of ten bishops—(Cheering)—when the revenues which they formerly enjoyed were still taken from the people? It would have been better that they had been let alone, for they were Irish gentlemen who spent what they took from the people amongst the people. The people were still obliged to pay the same amount—the same tax was still levied upon them. But it was useless for him to say more—it was the old way in which Ireland had always been treated by the English Parliament; then why, or rather how could it excite "indignation" that the people of Ireland should demand a native legislature. The thing of itself was too ridiculous to be pursued. To be sure they had got the Jury Bill; he had not read it, ever since it had been upon the Statute Book; but he was not very sure that it had passed through the House of Lords in all its integrity Let that be as it may, the law officers of Ireland had taken good care that it should only be a bill yet *in future*, for they had taken good care that the Sessions at which it should have been adopted had been held, so that the benefits, if any, could not be had till next year. Then it said something about the integrity of Turkey —of upholding the integrity of Turkey; but how had it been done? Why, there was Mehemet Ali had cut off a large slice of it in the south, and Russia, in the north, had him in her power quite as much; and when the pleasure of Nicholas prompted him, he would make himself quite at home, and think he was taking nothing but his own. Had they (the Ministry) wished to have made themselves the laughing-stock of Europe they could not have used more appropriate words. Then they took credit to themselves for the recognition of the young Spanish Queen He should like to know what right they had to refuse it. Did they think the Spanish people were not worthy to have a choice of their own? Upon that head he could afford them no credit. Then came the two worthies who were contending for the crown of Portugal—(Loud laughter) What they were the world now well understood; they were only trying to get into power, in order to see which of them could render Portugal the most wretched country. For the sake of the Portuguese people themselves, it was almost to be wished that neither of them succeeded. They then talked much of municipal corporations, but would they give them real reform in the corporations? or, as was most likely to be the case, was that country again to be insulted by having a mere mockery of reform in her corporations. They called upon Parliament to sanction a system of tithes which would be merely substituting something else for them, and the people would be called upon to pay them in all their integrity, but under a new name. Would it be possible, he would ask, to carry such a plan into effect? He would most emphatically say No. After the Clergy Relief Bill and the Coercion Bill last year, Ministers brought in another Tithe Bill—one which was at present just going into operation, under which the Irish Government had stopped all prosecutions for tithes, and re-called the military. In consequence of those measures, the people were now quiet, because they still hoped that the Government would see the error they had committed, and grant the people relief.—(Hear, hear.) He from his own experience could say that the persons who are now in the country, valuing the tithes, had raised them very considerably. In one parish alone, that of Great Gorum, he knew an instance wherein they had raised the tithes from £30 to £72. In fact the whole system was merely an aggravation of the whole evil. According to the statements put forward, the greatest distress prevailed among the established clergy, yet of the million which was voted for the relief of that clergy, not one-third was asked for. No; notwithstanding the

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great distress that existed, still clergymen preferred to exact the entire from a distressed people, rather than the Treasury money.—(Hear) Such conduct was calculated to produce excitement in times of misery, and still there were those found to be sceptical about the cause of that excitement, as if there was some magic, some conjuring power used over the people of Ireland, which persuaded them th t black was white—(Laughter.)—which made them think that distress existed when it did not. But no; there was no magic—the entire magic was the oppression of the people, and the variegated system of injustice—the exhaustion of their resources, and the spending of an income out of a country where it was collected. There were some physical evils which it was impossible for them (his Majesty's Government) to cure; but provoking language was a bad lenitive to a people's condition who were starving. The poor man's crop had failed this year. Rain had destroyed one-half of the potatoe crops, or at least one-third of them. Pestilence was raging through the land. The cholera was committing its destructive ravages from town to town, and farm to farm; within these last three weeks it had killed five hundred persons in the city of Limerick. With this picture of misery before them—with the Constitution suspended, and its best benefits taken from them—they are visited with "the just indignation,"—an indignation he (Mr. O'Connell) supposed to be some effusion of proud spirit or spleen—this was the consolation offered to an insulted people. There was no reason of complaint on the part of the Irish, against Mr. Littleton—at least, the newspapers vented no obloquy, or even murmured their disapprobation of him. Without doubt, Mr. Littleton could do much to mitigate the system that prevailed; but sure he (Mr. O'Connell) was that he had too limited a power, and that he was controuled by those whom he should controul. The Government were more in his power than he in theirs—certainly, though they may get one to succeed him, it would be hard to get one who could carry his election—(Hear.) Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to observe on the act of the Marquis of Wellesley, who, in the year 1825, suppressed the Association formed in Ireland for the object of Catholic Emancipation. If his policy had been persevered in, emancipation would never have been effected. Under these circumstances it was that the passage to which he had adverted had been introduced into the King's Speech. Ministers had already declared their opinion with respect to the repeal of the Union. If they wished to do so again, let them do so; but why were they to use language pointing at a particular individual?—(Hear.) He called upon the House not to let such a thing pass unnoticed, and not to join in a course that would have the effect of suppressing the discussion of the question. The thing was but an Act of Parliament, and why, he would ask, was that House to be prevented from dealing with it as it had done with other Acts? Ministers had told them that they had been guilty of that which excited his Majesty's just indignation. The Irish people threw those taunts in their teeth with utter contempt—(Hear.) The sentiments he had stated were much more universal in Ireland than the House imagined. It was not confined to sect or party, and whatever might be thought of it, he did not hesitate to declare that he would not accept the transition, if it was so characterised. The Hon. member for Hants had told the House that the Union was a contract. He must have read the history of that proceeding; and how after doing so, he could still persevere in calling it a contract, he (Mr. O'Connell) was at a loss to conjecture If it were a contract, it was such as a highwayman would make on Hounslow-health, by saying, if you will deliver me your money I will not shoot you. It had been said that the measure was desired by the Catholics. It was true that two or three Roman Catholics had got titles; but the people—and young as he (Mr. O'Connell) was, he was at that time the leader of the people—had protested strongly against it. In that House the question was to be decided, but how could it be decided, unless the people of Ireland were given fair play? Was the Minister of the day to say that the question should not be discussed, by inserting in his Majesty's Speech that he was determined not to give his assent to it? He had done what he thought to be his duty by protesting against this Speech, and it was exceedingly unbecoming the Ministers to put such a Speech in the King's mouth. This was the second Reformed Parliament, and he thought it would have been better, if, instead of scolding the Irish people, they had held out to them some hopes of a remedy for their grievances. The Reform Bill had not worked as it ought to have done, for, upon the occasion of an election of a Member for Huddersfield, it was shown that out of a population of 12,000, 250 only had votes. That did not show that the franchise had been increased.—(Hear, hear.) But he knew the poverty of the Irish pressed upon the people of England in all their manufacturing and agricultural interests. The poor laws had been made injurious by the increasing poverty of Ireland; the people of England had the same interest as they had—they all had an interest—that the repeal of the Union should be fairly and deliberately discussed; and with these views, and for these reasons, but not with a view to shake the Ministerial majority on a mere Irish subject, he moved that the three last paragraphs of the Address be omitted.

Mr. RUTHVEN seconded the motion.

Mr. LITTLETON rose and said, the Learned Gentleman who had just sat down seemed to him to have imbibed not a little of the spirit of that elderly lady to whom he had referred at the commencement of his speech. The Hon. Gentleman had done him the justice of saying, that they believed he was animated with the best desires for the interest of their country. In that admission they had done him no more than justice, but, at the same time, that praise had come with an unfair qualification, viz., by the disprase of the Noble Lord who was at the head of the Irish Government. The Hon. Gentleman had adverted to the final adjustment of tithes. He (Mr. Littleton) had given notice, that on the 20th of this month he would call the attention of the House to that part of his Majesty's Speech which called for a settlement of that question.—(Hear, hear.) It was only necessary for him now to observe that that was a question surrounded on every side by many difficulties, and that the necessity of its adjustment was so pressing and imperious, that, if some measure similiar to that which his Majesty had recommended should not be consummated in the course of the next session, he should consider the state of Ireland as desperate indeed. He earnestly implored all gentlemen, connected with whatever party, to approach this subject with moderation and firmness, and not to hesitate to make some small sacrifice for the attainment of that which it must be the desire of every one to see—the perfect tranquility of Ireland. If the Hon, Member (Mr. O'Connell,) could accomplish the Repeal of the Union by constitutional means, and convince men of education and talent, who were able to take correct views of the social interests of both countries, that separation of the two countries would be beneficial to either, he might congratulate him on a triumph worthy of his powers, but to attempt to take up such a measure purely for the purpose of agitation, he must say would be an unpardonable abuse of the privileges of the constitution.—(Hear, hear.) Some persons have adverted to the forbearance of the Government. He did not understand the allusion, unless it had reference to the meetings that had taken place and the power it possessed of checking them; for it certainly must be considered that those meetings were highly destructive of the public peace, were such loud defiance had been hurled against the Government of the country, where both that House and the other House of Parliament had been constantly termed a legislature foreign to the land, where British influence had been said to have been exerted against the best interests of Ireland, and where every species of language had been used to encourage and support discontent against the Government.—(Hear.) Reckless and unscrupulous as this language had been sent porth, it was armed with so much subtlety, and wrapped in such prudent qualifications, that it would have baffled the utmost ingenuity of the Government to bring it within the operation of the law.—(Hear, hear.) There was but one course left for the Government to pursue on such occasions—namely, to watch the proceedings with great care and vigilance. This he could assure the House, had been done, and the agitation, which it would be recollected commenced on the arrival of Hon. Gentleman in November last would doubtless die a natural death on his departure.—(Hear, and laughter.)

Mr. FINN, amidst much confusion, said he should propose an amendment, the purport of which was that the people of Ireland, in seeking for the repeal of the Legislative Union, were only exercising an undoubted right.

Mr. COBBETT said the Address professed to concur with his Majesty in lamenting the continuance of distress amongst the proprietors and occupiers of land, "though in other respects the state of the country, both in its internal tranquillity and its commerce and manufactures, affords, the most encouraging prospects of progressive improvement." Either this was nonsense or it was false. If his Majesty meant to assert that country was in a state of tranquillity as regarded agriculture, he had been advised to tell the House what was not true. He therefore intended to-morrow to move a distinct amendment. With respect to the charge of agitation brought against the Learned Member, he (Mr. Cobbett) remembered that charges of that sort had been made in England. Designing men had been marked out in the King's Speech as pretending a desire for reform, but meaning something else, they were hunted down as country gentlemen hunted vermin; they were persecuted and put in to dungeons. Could the Learned Gentleman be more calumniated than those men were? He (Mr. Cobbett) knew one of them who had thought it necessary to go across the Atlantic.—(A laugh.)—They only petitioned for reform, as the Irish petitioned for a repeal of the union; and after all reform came, and where were their prosecutors?—amongst those men who boasted of making thereform, or of supporting a reform Ministry.—(Hear.)—What the Right Honble Irish Secretary said of the Learned Gentleman was said of them. He said the agitators in Ireland were so cunning, so artful in their proceedings, that no redress could be obtained by law. And what said Lord Sidmouth, on introducing the gagging and dungeon measure? He talked of the designing reformers being so cunning and crafty, that the law officers could not get hold of them, and a law was obtained to put them into dungeons The Hon. and Learned Gentleman would live to see the repeal of the union, and a Ministry boasting of being repealers too.—(Laughter.)

Mr. H. FLEETWOOD complained that the terms of the Address were vague and unsatisfactory.

Mr. RUTHVEN declared that the Coercion Bill had made more repealers in Ireland than any Speech in that House.

Sir R. PEEL said he wished to state the qualifications which he desired should accompany his acquiescence in the Address. He concurred in the sentiments contained in the address with respect to a repeal of the union, and he had heard with great satisfaction that it was intended at an early period to submit that important question to a full and fair discussion.—(Hear, hear.)—Sure he was, that if sound reason was to prevail, nothing could be more easy than to show that, since the union of Ireland with this country was accomplished, the most important advantages had flowed to Ireland; nothing could be more easy than to show that the consequences of the repeal of the union must be the separation of the two countries, either at once or after a long and bloody contention.—(Hear, hear.)—He concurred in the policy of avoiding in the King's Speech everything likely to provoke a difference in opinion. So far, therefore, as the Speech and Address avoided the discussion of measures in detail, so far he concurred in the policy which dictated the Speech, and with his experience in framing King's speeches, he must express his admiration of the ability with which the framers had contrived to draw up a Speech, so utterly free from any specific meaning—(Hear, hear.)—The manner in which the Slave Emancipation Bill had been met in the colonies was favourable; but at the same time he did not think any thing had yet transpired from which he could with any certainty argue that the measure would be attended with success. He thought upon the showing of this speech, our foreign policy was not in a satisfactory state, nor in that position which the people of this country had a right to congratulate themselves upon.—(Hear.) He cordially concurred in all those expressions which indicated a desire for the continuance of peace Nor had he any hesitation in expressing his sincere feeling that it was of the greatest importance that a goood understanding should exist between this country and France; and he hoped that that good understanding would lead to a greater commercial intercourse between the two countries than had ever yet taken place. At the same time, it was possible to maintain a good understanding with France, and to constitute an equally good understanding with other countries—with which a good understanding could not fail to be of vital importance to us. His satisfaction at the maintenance of a good understanding with France would be greatly mitigated, if he thought that good understanding was to be of an exclusive nature, and that it was to lead to the jealousy of other countries. This speech admitted that with us, their condition was far from satisfactory. The House was still told that the small settlement between Holland and Belgium had not yet been completed. A civil war was still raging in Portugal, he believed, in consequence of the interference of this country.—He did not conceal his opinions with respect to the acts of Don Miguel; but he certainly did think that the time had arrived then, in conformity with the practice of this country, and of all countries, however liberal and free their institutions, without compromising our feelings as the perfidy of that Prince, this country ought to have recognised him as the Prince *de facto* of Portugal. As to Turkey, if peace was the object, he thought it was rather too late for his Majesty to think of preventing any change which might affect the peace of that country. After the change that had taken place, to speak of the future independence of it appeared to him singular. He hoped this country had something more firm to rely on for its independence than that which depended on the state of Turkey. With respect to the estimates, the Address looked so very like a Tory Address, that he really did not know that he had any observations to make on it. It was framed in a manner so as to give the best appearance to this subject He congratulated the House on the wisdom and firmness of his Majesty's Ministers in support of the metallic standard, for they had abundant proofs that the adherence to that standard was most beneficial, both to manufactures and commerce.—(Hear, hear)—he begged to assure the House that he not only had no amendment to propose, but he gave his concurrence to the Address as one from which he could not in fairness dissent.—(Hear.)—There certainly were some statements and expectations which he feared would not be realised, but he sincerely hoped they would be. With regard to that part of the Address which referred to Ireland, and to the repeal of the Union, it had his most cordial concurrence, feeling confident that the tranquillity of both countries depended greatly upon their union.

Lord PALMERSTON felt it necessary to offer a few observations. The Right Hon. Baronet expressed his surprise that the negotiations respecting Belgium were not brought to a close. He (Lord P.) could only say, the convention which was signed in May last had placed the two countries, Holland and Belgium, in such a situation that the signatures to it had become a matter of comparatively little importance—(Hear.) The Right Hon. Baronet also said, that by acknowledging Don Miguel, we should have put an end to the civil war in Portugal He (Lord P.) begged to ask when was the time that Don Miguel should have been acknowledged? The present administration accepted office some time after Don Miguel had arrived in Portugal, and if the time had arrived, why did not the preceding Administration acknowledge him?—(Hear, hear.) The Right Hon. Baronet seemed to think it was a matter of indifference whether the independence of the Turkish empire as it at present existed, should or should not be maintained. He (Lord P.) was of a different opinion, for he believed that that empire should be maintained in its present form. A question had been asked upon the commercial union between the King of Prussia and the other Powers of Germany. That was a subject which certainly affected this country, and we had a right to object to the terms of treaties with regard to our commercial relations (He. Lord P), however, did not believe that that subject would be attended with such injurious consequences as some persons imagined; indeed, he believed it would be attended with benefits, for it was likely that our commerce would reach its destination with fewer obstacles than at present. There was one observation which he had to make on that part of the Right Hon Baronet's speech relating to the Act which passed last Session for the abolition of slavery.—(Hear, hear.) It must be satisfactory to this House to see how fully the predictions of the supporters of that bill, and how falsely the predictions of its opposers had been proved. The example set by Jamaica, he had no doubt, would be speedily followed by all the other colonies.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr BARING concurred in what had been said, that in our maintaining a good understandiug with France depended the peace of the world—not only so, but also the march of the civilisation of the world; but at the same time he also thought that it was not at all inconsistent with our also maintaining a good understanding with the other Powers of Europe.—(Hear.) But he would ask the Noble Lord whether every other Power did not think that we were cultivating a good understanding with France, in order to undermine them? He contended most fearlessly that there was no time when there was more distrust between the various Powers than at present, the consequence of which was the celebrated combination which Russia had effected in the German States. Had such a combination been spoken of three years ago, he would never have believed that it could have taken place. He was happy that the Noble Lord still thought that it could be defeated, but he put but little faith in his prognostication, when he heard him say that it was a matter of congratulation to the commercialists of this country that there would now only be one chain of Customhouse, in place of the number that were abolished. The combination was a political matter on the part of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and its object was to coerce this country through its commerce, and not, as it had been said, a mere German commercial regulation. He thought it a greater proof of his position that people of the world, like the people of Holland, had, through a feeling of bitter hostility to this country, concurred in the views of Prussia with respect to this combination. He deprecated the anxiety manifested by the Government of this country concerning the disputed succession to the throne of Portugal He alluded to the encroachments of Russia on other European Powers, and expressed his concurrence in the expression contained in his Majesty's Speech regarding the effect of the Emancipation Bill of the slaves.

Lord PALMERSTON briefly explained, and the House divided,

For the Address	189
For Mr. O'Connell's Amendment	23
Majority for the Address	166

Several notices were then given, which were inaudible in the Gallery, in consequence of the Members leaving the House.

The House then adjourned at a few minutes to 12 o'clock.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The rumours of changes in the Cabinet, which prevailed at the beginning of the week, have since almost died away; and it seems to be the general belief that, for the present at least, Ministers will endeavour to "rub on" as they are. Their perplexity arises from the wish of Earl Grey to retire and the difficulty of finding a successor to his Lordship, who would possess the confidence of the country, and at the same time the support of those of the Cabinet who have a conservative leaning. Among the latest rumours, it was stated that Mr. Stanley was fixed upon as the future Premier, and his associates in the Administration were to be eminently distinguished for their *ultra-Whig* principle. The visit to Woburn Abbey was understood to be for the purpose of completing these arrangements. Earl Grey, and all his Lordship's personal friends were, of course, understood to lend their parliamentary support to the new Administration.—(Spectator.)

A correspondent of the *Dollar Magazine*, published in Philadelphia, gives the following curious information to his brother Republicans as the characteristics of Aristocracy:—"I have in my travels heard a great deal said at one time and another about Aristocracy; and yet could not tell exactly what is is Now, as I have never been an Aristocrat myself, and will never be so if I can help it, I shall be glad to give some notion of what are the symptoms and character of this so much dreaded monster. While I was travelling, some years ago, in the middle and back parts of the State of Pennsylvania, I came one night to an inn with another traveller, and, after supper, we were both put into a large room, containing three beds. We had just got into two of them, when a very decent-looking young man came up, with a candle in his hand, and began to undress himself at the side of the third. I should have mentioned that it was a Saturday night. Well, when the young man had undressed himself, he put out the light—and then, *taking his shirt off*, got into bed. We could see by the moon, which was shining quite bright at the time. My fellow-traveller had shown, even during supper, that he liked to have his own way, and did not care much for any body's convenience if it interfered with his. Perhaps I am rather uncharitable in this matter however, for upon reflection, I don't believe he thought about any body else at all. Well, as soon as the young man had covered himself with the bed-clothes, my fellow-traveller called out in a very loud and domineering manner, 'Are you going to sleep without your shirt?' As no answer was given, he cried out again, very boisterously (for he was more than six feet high, and thick in proportion), 'Do you intend to sleep in the room with me without your shirt, Sir?' 'I shall do as I like,' was the answer now. 'I'll be —— if you do, says the other; 'get up and put on your shirt, or I'll put you out of the room.' With that he threw one of his legs out within sight of the young man, that he might have a specimen of the forte with which he was threatened. 'It's a very hard case,' says the young man, 'that I can't please myself in a matter that concerns nobody else. But the other persisted that it did concern him to have any body sleep in the same room with him without having a shirt on. At last the young man stated that he had come thus far on a visit to his sweetheart, whom he should see next morning—and knowing, as it seemed, that he should have no chance in resisting his huge adversary, he entreated as a favour that he might be permitted to reserve his shirt for service next day. I was so much moved by this plea, and the tone of humble entreaty in which it was made, that I had no doubt it would be effectual—but the hard-hearted man was not touched at all—and the poor young fellow was actually obliged to wear his shirt all night. I think, Mr. Editor, that this was a real piece of aristocratic behaviour. Yours, respectfully Peter Simple, Jr."—In Aristocratics and what is mine it is a first principle that "what is yours is mine and what is mine is my own," and a corollary that in doing what they will with their own, they do what they will with the rights and properties of others. Our Duke of Newcastle, or Lord Exeter, would regulate the covering; but Aristocracy does the thing more completely in England. As Jonathan Wild would say, "It knows a better trick than that of making a man sleep in his shirt whether he likes it or not; in England it strips him of his shirt, for the maintenance of those in purple and fine linen.—(Examiner.)

DECEMBER 15.

"LISBON, DEC. 2.—With regard to the calumnious reports relative to the political interference in this city of a distinguished lady, which have appeared in many of the English newspapers, I must beg the favour, through your columns, which are never lent to the indulgence of scandal, to give a decided contradiction to them by a statement of facts. Lady William Russell, on her arrival at Lisbon with her children to join her husband, resided in a house where she had constantly before her eyes three young persons whose parents were immured in a prison. She saw the sufferings of the children, and she conld well imagine what were those of the mother. Her kind heart prompted her to interfere, and she so forcibly and so repeatedly appealed to Don Miguel, that the mother (Donna Georgé d'Aviley) was released and restored to her family. Other children appealed to Lady William in behalf of their agonized parents, and again she successfully exerted herself, and another mother (Madame Leal) recovered her liberty and embraced her children. The gratitude of these persons may console Lady William Russell for the vituperations of the press, and she may be truly proud of feeling, that the only two acts of mercy that shone through the unvaried darkness of four years of tyranny, were effected by her irresistible appeals; and what acts for a mother! Had not Don Miguel been so happily driven from Lisbon, there is little doubt that all those illustrious ladies who had been so cruelly torn from their families and shut up in prisons and convents would have been released through the unceasing efforts of Lady W. Russell. Don Pedro arrived, the children of the Viscountess J—— threw themselves on their knees at the feet of Lady William, supplicating her to have their mother from prison: ever ready to prevent the cruel separation of a mother from her daughters, she would have given an asylum to the Viscountess. She has been charged with it as a crime by the London press; but, if such an act be a crime, she was guiltess of it. The French, ever chivalrous and gallant, gave that Lady an asylum on board a ship of war, and carried her to France. On her arrival at Brest she received every attention from the Prefect, and the act for which Lady William was vilified by the base and sordid amongst the Portuguese, and assailed by several of your contemporaries, was approved of and admired by the more liberal French.—Lady William has rescued other persons from oppression, indifferent as to their political sentiments, but beyond this she has in no way meddled in the unhappy differences of Portugal. The discharge of her domestic duties and her liberary pursuits have too great a hold upon her time, to allow her to meddle with politics. On the fortunate arrival of the young Queen at Lisbon she was confined to her house by serious illness, but the moment she could quit the bed of sickness she waited on her Majesty, as became the duty of the wife of the British Minister. Though neither a Miguelite nor a Constitutionalist, democrat nor fanatic, she hates tyranny and injustice, because she can feel for those who suffer oppression; and she abhors ignorance, because she herself enjoys the blessings of knowledge;

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ab[illegible]s hateful to her to see mothers torn from their children, and she, it is hoped, never will be deterred by any slander from interfering to prevent such cruelty, as far as it is in her power. Women had better never meddle with politics, for they are generally mischievous when they do so: but they may be ever permitted to indulge in the performance of humane and generous acts. Are those brave and manly who attack an amiable Lady? And, however valuable the freedom of the press truly is, it never can be permitted to malign the characters of distinguished females. Mr. Bulwer tells us that the only way to check such slander is 'to kick the miscreant authors of it;' but I feel convinced it is far better to seek redress from that part of the press which is not so unmanly as to attack a woman, nor so vicious as to pander to a corrupt taste for scandal. Consequently, I have appealed to you to do justice to a virtuous and Noble Lady, and could not such redress be obtained, we should be subjected to a tyranny more detestable than that of Don Miguel." * —(Times.)

DECEMBER 17.

The half-yearly examination of the Cadets at the East India Company's College, at Addiscombe, took place on Friday in presence of the Chairman of the Directors, President of the Board of Control, Archbishop of Canterbury, Right Hon. R. Grant, Colonel Sir A. Dickson, and several Directors of the East India Company, and the friends of the gentlemen. The following were appointed to the Engineer service—Messrs. W. Short, G. Collyer, G. Unwin, F. Wemyss; and the following to the Artillery—Messrs. Prendergast, Bromley, Douglas, Bristow, Baker, and Deacon. Twenty six gentlemen received Infantry appointments.—(Times.)

DECEMBER 22.

In the East India House, on Wednesday, after the adoption of the motion. brought forward by Weeding; to petition Parliament for the equalisation of the duties on East and West India sugars (up to which stage we have already given the proceedings of the Meeting), Sir C. Forbes asked, in reference to the Order in Council lately made public, if it were really the fact that the Court had received from the Chinese Government any official documents, authorising the Government to establish a judicial Court at Canton. He disbelieved that the Celestial Government had applied to a Whig Ministry on the subject, and the attempt to establish such a Court would be against the laws of China, and be productive of the most dangerous consequences.—The Chairman referred to an extract, dated in 1831, signed on behalf of the Chinese Government.—The secretary read the document. It referred to the anticipated changes in the Company, and directed a notice to be issued to the Hong Merchants, that, should the said Company be dissolved, a Chief should be appointed to come to Canton, by which affairs might be prevented from going wrong. The document concluded with the words "Oppose not—hasten, hasten." Sir C. Forbes said an old edict had been foisted on Majesty as an authority for this interference with the usages of an independent state. He expressed himself strongly against the tonnage dues to be paid on British vessels at Canton, and hoped the Directors would remonstrate against them: the Chairman said the Court of Directors were not responsible for the Orders in Council; they had represented in strong terms their disapprobation of tonnage dues.—The Court then adjourned. —(Globe.)

A very eager desire has been manifested to come at the circumstances of the reported loan to certain great capitalists, by the Bank of England or the East India Company, to which the rise of the funds has been generally ascribed. Numerous reports are afloat, but the account which appears best entitled to belief, is that both those great public bodies have a part in the affair; that the last India Company, in the first instance, having a very large surplus of unemployed capital, amounting to between 3,000,000l., and 4,000,000l, has agreed to place in deposit with the Bank of England, for a fixed period, a portion of it, said to be 1,500,000l.; that the Bank is to pay interest at the rate of two per cent. on this deposit; and that it is to be lent at a higher rate of interest to two of the leading city capitalists. This is not to be confounded, as some have imagined, with those loans made for the temporary accommodation of the monied interest at the Bank between the period of the shutting the stock books and the payment of the dividends, but it is, we believe, made on different terms and for a longer period. The transaction, if the view taken of it is correct, is curious in another point of view, since it is the first instance known of any payment of interest on deposits made at the Bank of England, and may lead, in time, to important changes in the Banking business of the metropolis. It is said that the possession of this large amount of unemployed capital by the East India Company, which could not remain concealed from the leaders of the monied interest, has given rise to several negotiations to obtain the use of it, but the Company has been unwilling to trust it to the risks of private credit, however high that might be. A great increase of the circulation seems to be at hand. —(Times.)

DECEMBER 23.

It is wonderful in what a monstrous proportion the civil branches of the administration of the army and ordnance have exceeded the military with regard to mere expense. On looking over some of the army estimates, those for instance of the year 1828, we find that the gross cost of the military administration of the Horse Guards, including the office of the Commander-in-Chief, with its two subordinate departments of the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, was somewhere between £26,000 and £27,000; whereas the total of the civil department, with the War Office at the head of them, cost upwards of £190,000,—nearly eight times more than the aggregate of the military. To any one, therefore, who considers this enormous disproportion, it will be little surprising that a Government so severely watched in its application of the public money should be anxious to discover the means, if they exist, of effecting some more frugal arrangement of the civil business of the service, consisting indeed principally of financial matters. It is to be hoped, however, that in any alteration which may result from this enquiry, two points may be kept steadily in view:—1. That on the too frequent but vicious plea of "compensation," individuals still capable of active employment may not be *prematurely superannuated*, to make way for new comers and thus the country be saddled from the starting post with two salaries instead of one. 2. That some strict regulations may be established, whereby too much patronage shall not be concentrated in a single hand, and too much descretion be not allowed for the abuse of that patronage, by the exercise of an unjust favoritism, to the detriment of humble but deserving functionaries, against whom no misconduct can be charged. A frequent submission of the interior of each civil office to the superintendence of Parliament might, for such ends, be desirable. The list of pensions to retired servants of the War-office is absolutely startling. It appears impossible that there should be such an army of superannuated under secretaries, private secretaries, superintendents, chief clerks, examiners, etc., still quartered on the public, and so extravagantly paid, if the slightest regard had been shown to the public interest, or even to public decency. When one superannuated personage receives £2,500, per annum from the country, others £1,000, £900, £700, and £600, each, it is surely time that some inquiry should be made into the grounds on which the fortunate pensioners have been permitted to retire with such well crammed pockets; whether they were really superannuated by infirmity—that is to say, too old for further active duty—or were only given a perpetual holiday, by favour of the great man at the head of the office, and granted the means of enjoying it out of the people's money? The sum of these pensions so lavishly given by the War Office is, as we have said, frightful—it amounts to not much less than £21,000 per annum; while the salaries of individuals in actual employment there at present, exceed £33 000 a year; making altogether £54,000 a year. The Pay Office—properly speaking, a branch of the War Office—costs upwards of £19,000 per annum, and its pensioners above £8,000. The Control of Accounts—another *manifest* offshoot from the office of Secretary at War—stands the public, for its active service, £11,000 per annum, and for its superannuations above £7,000 per annum. Now, looking at all these facts, we say there must have been somewhere a system of rank abuse and jobbing, and that Parliament will not do its duty, if some principle of correction be not applied. While upon this subject, we may add that a good deal has been said of a plan for consolidating the *military* ordnance with the office of the Commander-in-Chief, and for suppressing the office of Quartermaster-General of the Forces. On this we shall observe merely, that to any change from which the compound advantage may be insured of greater economy and *equal efficiency* (the last being a *sine qua non*), every reasonable man is bound to give his approbation; but in all these cases, without exception, the question must be answered, "is the improvement real, or is it nominal only?"—(TIMES.)

Surprising as the commercial rise and progress of Liverpool when viewed by itself, and as an abstract example of a town raised by its own efforts and enterprise from original insignificance to greatness and wealth, it stands, in no less striking and advantageous a light when seen in comparison with other places, the most favoured in point of commercial advantages, and under the most flourishing state of their trade. This we are enabled very forcibly to exemplify by a statement of the comparative receipts of custom duties at the ports of Liverpool and London during a period of 32 years; by which it will be observed that while the contribution of revenue at the latter place have, between 1800 and 1832, considerably less than doubled themselves, those of Liverpool, between the same years, have multiplied to nearly four times their amount. These are the gross receipts of the two ports respectively:—

YEAR.	LONDON.	LIVERPOOL.
1800	... £5,663,704	... £1,058.578
1805	... 6,907,027	... 1,766,370
1810	... 8.472,207	... 2,675.766
1815	... 7,780,726	... 2,360,967
1820	... 7,474,387	... 1,4-8,072
1824	... 7,679,409	... 1,984,522
1830	... 10,307,208	... 3,562.114
1832	— 9,334,299	— 3,925.062

By the above table will be seen that in 1800 the duties at Liverpool were not equal to a fifth of those of London, whereas in the last year they amounted to nearly one half. They would have approximated still nearer to that proportion if the calculation had been upon the net receipts, as there is a considerable amount returned at the latter place in the shape of drawbacks upon sugar to Germany, etc.; thus, the net sum paid into the Exchequer from the port of London during the last year was only £7,876,660, and from Liverpool it was £3,741,382. There is another curious fact exhibited by this document—namely, that the revenue from the port of Liverpool is now within a small amount of what the revenue of London was about the commencement of this century; so that calculating the increase at the same ratio, we should have no difficulty in ascertaining the time when Liverpool will have come up in point of imports and exports with her great metropolitan rival.—(Liverpool Courier.)

DECEMBER 24.

A beautiful exemplification of the principles adopted by the lamented Sir H. Davy, for the preservation of the copper on ships, bottoms, was observable when the water was let out of Portsmouth Dock, on Thursday, in which the *Boyne* was placed. Our readers are generally aware that Sir H. D. proposed a certain portion of cast-iron to be secured on ships' bottoms. Knowing that, in the galvanic action which takes place between the water, copper, and the iron, the acid of sea-water has a greater affinity for iron than it has for copper he imagined that iron would be destroyed and the copper preserved. The experiment fully succeeded, but the remedy was as bad as the disease, for the bottoms of the ships became so exceedingly foul that the plan was abandoned on account of its being detrimental to their sailing. In the case of the Boyne, most of the iron protectors were converted into a perfectly soft substance, resembling plumbago, while others were literally destroyed, not a vestige of them remaining. It was very remarkable that the vicinity of the protectors (and no where else), was covered by a prodigious quantity of oysters. These were devoured with uncommon zest by the workmen. It was worthy of remark, that, whilst many other ships, similarly protected, had a great variety of marine animals on their bottoms, the specimens on the copper of the *Boyne* were almost, if not entirely, confined to oysters. Whence this difference could arise will not attempt to say, but we are inclined to imagine that the locality of the ships in this harbour must be the occasion of it.—(Portsmouth Herald.)

DECEMBER 25.

The Bishop of Killaloe, at the request of the Government, will go to the See of Limerick. There is no material difference between the net incomes of the two Sees—none that could have made it an object to the Bishop of Killaloe to have made the exchange of it, had it not been an object both with the Government and the Bishop to co-operate in accelerating the operation of the Church Temporalities Act; for by vacating the See of Killaloe that See and Clonfort become consolidated, the Bishop of Clonfert taking the title of Killaloe. The vacancy in the See of Limerick was one which it was competent to the Government to have filled up in the ordinary course by the introduction of a new bishop. The public will not fail to appreciate as it deserves this evidence of the spirit that actuates the Government.—(Globe.)

It is supposed that Mr. Brown, M. P. for Mayo will succeed the Marquis of Sligo, as Lord Lieutenant of Mayo. The Marquis is in his 46th year, and has nine children by his lady, sister to the Marquis of Clanricarde. I will be recollected that in 1815 the Noble Marquis was tried at the Admiralty Court before Lord Stowell, for inducing British seamen to leave their ships to man his yacht in the Mediterranean. His Lordship was found guilty of that offence, and his mother, the Marchioness, went to Court to plead in mitigation for her son, and Lord Stowell was so captivated by the effectionate manner and appearance of her Ladyship, that he offered her his hand, and they were married a few weeks after. Her Ladyship is since dead. The Marquis of Sligo is an excellent landlord, and has an extensive property in Jamaica, which he derives from his grandfather who was married to a daughter of Chief Justice Kelly, of that island.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

DECEMBER 28.

Some excitement has prevailed at the East India House for the last two days, in consequence of a reported deficiency in the Savings' Bank fund belonging to that establishment, to the amount, it is said of £3,000, £5,000, and even £7,000. We have reason to believe that the deficiency, if any, has been greatly exaggerated.—(Standard.)

JANUARY 6.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, has recently published some curious statistics as to the rate of mortality in the army generally, distinguishing that among the troops employed in various parts of the world. To the army medical practitioner, and even to the statesman, every word and figure in these statistics must be interesting, but it is to the general results only that most readers can be expected to pay attention. We have, therefore, collected a summary of the various particulars adduced, which we insert, together with the most curious and interesting of the explanations. They will serve to show that even in times of peace the risks of a military life are great, and fully entitle the soldier to the grateful consideration of his country:—

STATIONS.	Period. From	Period. To	Strength.	An. Mean Ratio of Deaths.	An. Decre by Death and Invl.
Great Britain	1815	1 22	2,975	1.1	1 1
Ireland	1796	18 9	36,9 1	1 5	1.5
Bengal Army	1825	18 6	7,976	9.7	14.5
Madras ditto	18 8	18 9	8,717	8.1	3.1
Ditto	1815	1821	12,592	6.3	10.1
17th Dragoons	1809	1822	730	7 8	7.8
Royal Regt. 2d Batt.	1807	1831	1,067	7.6	10.8
15th Regiment	1823	18 9	764	19.6	19 6
34th ditto	1803	1823	895	7.7	7.7
45th ditto	1819	1820	738	8.5	11.5
59th ditto	1806	1818	904	7.8	10.
65th ditto	1801	1823	971	6.5	8.4
69th ditto	1805	1820	844	8.5	8.5
78th ditto	1797	1815	846	11.3	11.3
Ceylon	1811	1820	2,362	14 b	19 6
9th Regiment	1796	1819	837	7.4	10.2
73d ditto	1818	1820	654	28.1	33.4
83d ditto	1818	1820	871	8.9	15 2
Mauritius 82d	1820	1831	554	3.7	8.2
Gibraltar	1814	1831	8,267	2.	2.
Malta	1824	1831	2,236	1 5	1.5
Ionian Islands	1820	1832	3,467	2.6	2.6
Jamaica	1812	18 8	3,287	13.3	13.3
Barbadoes	1814	1814	1,774	4.1	4.1
Other West India Islands	1803	1814	,,	13.1	13.1

The highest rate of mortality appears to have occurred in regiments on service in the East Indies and the Island of Ceylon. Respecting the very high ratio of decrement in the 73d Mr. Marshall remarks:—"As I served with the regiment during the above period, I had a good opportunity of obtaining exact returns; and therefore I feel confident that the conclusions are quite correct." It was in 1818 the chief mortality occurred, the deaths in that year being 356; in 1819, 160; and in 1820, 38. "The very high ratio of mortality," says Mr. Marshall, "which took place in 18.8, may in a great measure be attributed to excessive fatigue during the insurrection of the Candyans, scanty and innutricious diet, great expesure to variations of temperature and inclemencies of weather, and insalubrious stations. A small portion only of the mortality of the regiment was occasioned by instruments of of war." After a table of details relating to the 45th Regiment, Mr. Marshall observes:—"By this table it appears that 21.6 per cent. of the whole number of deaths occurred among men under twenty years of age; and that, while the ratio of deaths in each year of age under 20 was 10.8, it was not higher at any other time of life than 5.6. Six and one-half men died in each year of age from 35 to 45; while eighty-two died in each year of age from 18 to 20. The conclusion is obvious; namely, that men who have reached the prime of life are much better able to endure the fatigue and privations of a military life than youths who have not attained twenty years of age."—(Globe.)

Captain Ross's boat and tent are now at Woolwich, and have been much visited within the last few weeks. The boat is the one found at the wreck of the *Fury*, and which they rose up about a foot all round, the foremost part with the lining and quarter seats of the boat, and the after part with double canvass. The tent is a bit of the coarsest canvass thrown over a boat hook, supported by two end pieces, about five feet high, and which was covered with snow some feet deep. The boat was built of mahogany, and coppered, which may account for her having been found in such good preservation.—(Herald.)

The arrival of Mr. Lander at Liverpool, which was announced, turns out to be incorrect. Mr. Laird returned in the *Columbine*, not Mr. Lander, who, according to the *Liverpool Chronicle*, is still engaged in the prosecution of his discoveries, having been with his fellow-traveller, Lieut. Allen, R. M., at Attale, on 24th July, in good health. They intended proceeding up the Niger in the Albuskah steamer, in a few days from that date. The account of Mr. Lander's second return to Fernando Po from the interior is also incorrect. The letters received from him by the last conveyance represent him as "burning with high hope" of establishing ultimately a successful system of commercial intercourse between this country and Africa, although the present expedition has not fulfilled all the brilliant results expected. —(Times.)

We had upwards of 200 sail (says the *Hampshire Telegraph* of Saturday) at anchor within the Wight, which commenced preparations for sailing this afternoon, with the wind N.E., and many of them proceeded on their respective voyages, which had been lying here since the early part of November. The *Upton Castle*, for Bombay, with Sir J. Keane and suite; the *James Pattison*, with Governor Sir J. Stirling and family, for the Swan River; and the *Numa*, female convict ship, under Dr. Bromley, for Sydney, are among those departed. The *James Pattison* has a number of passengers for the Swan River. Sir J. Stirling has taken out a horse and three mares from the stud of the Earl of Egremont, from which it is intended to breed running mares for the Indian Market, the grazing ground to the eastward of Darling range being adapted to the purpose.

JANUARY 8.

The following Return, made up to 1st January, will show the decrease in the number of the officers standing upon the Admiralty List of the Royal Navy:

	1st Jan. 1832.	1833.	1834.
Flag Officers	184	173	158
Retired Admirals and Captains	45	43	53
Captains and Commanders	1,700	1,684	1,640
Lieutenants	3,305	3,210	3,155
Masters	528	499	485
Surgeons and Assistants	1,050	1,039	1,017
Pursers	641	631	612
	7,447	7,179	7,127

During the past year, sixty-three new commissions have been added to the list. The number of deaths of Commissioned Officers, during the year 1832, was 215. The undermentioned Officers, not having been heard of for several years, have been removed from the Admiralty List:—Capt. T. Thrush; Lieutenants R. G. O'Neil, G. A. Ross, J. Harray, T. Barron, G. A. Gore, J. Duncan, P. H. Trant, J. Murray, and H. Brooks. Captain Thrush is the officer who resigned his commission several years since, from religious motives, he, having become impressed with a belief that to embrace the science of war as a profession is contrary to the principles of Christianity. He published his sentiments in a well-written pamphlet.—(Hampshire Telegraph.)

The Lords of the Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ended 10th October, 1833, amounted to the sum of £1,437,933 14s. 7½d.; the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt give notice, that the sum of £359,483 8s. 7½d. (being one-fouth of the said surplus) will be applied under the Act to the following purposes:—

	£	s.	d.
The repay the Bank of England the sums advanced by the Bank to pay the proprietors of £4 per Cent. Stocks, who did not assent to receive £3 10s. per Cent. Stock in lieu thereof	392	15	0
To be applied to the purchase of Stock	359, 090	13	7½
	359, 483	8	7½
Add interest receivable on account of donations and bequests, to be applied to the purchase of stock	3,096	13	6
	£362,580	2	1½

—(Times.)

* We are glad of an occasion to insert this defence of a most amiable and accomplished Lady, who, we have reason to know, is as distinguished for kindness, and every generous virtue, as for her enlightened understanding. Lady W. Russell was the niece of the late Marquis of Hastings.—(EDITOR OF MESSENGER.)